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PSYCHIATRIC STUDIES OF DELINQUENTS.

PART III. SOCIAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS IN THE MORAL DELINQUENCY OF GIRLS COMMITTED TO THE KANSAS STATE INDUSTRIAL FARM.

By ALICE M. HILL, Special Agent of the Children's Bureau, United States Department of Labor.

EDITORIAL NOTE.—In these studies of delinquents, the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor was requested to have a representative make the sociological studies in Kansas, and Miss Alice M. Hill was detailed to this duty. Miss Hill's report is given in the present article.

Part I of this series, A Study of Delinquent Women in Lansing, Kans., and Part II, A Study of Physical and Mental Conditions of 100 Delinquent White Women in Louisville, Ky., were published in Public Health Reports for May 21 and May 28, 1920, respectively.

1. General Considerations.

PURPOSE, SCOPE, METHOD.

Data in regard to the physical condition and mentality of a selected group of morally delinquent girls having been secured by the Public Health Service, the Children's Bureau undertook a social study of those of the number—88, or 43 per cent of all—who were under 21 years of age on the date of commitment. The purpose of this study was to discover the relationship between moral delinquency in girls and personal characteristics, family characteristics, home conditions, and social surroundings; and to determine what social measures were available for prevention and correction.

A considerable number of social data were obtained by the representative of the Public Health Service from official records, interviews with the officials of the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women, and personal interviews with the girls. Additional social data were secured by the agent of the Children's Bureau through personal visits to the homes, interviews with members of the families and friends, examination of court records, interviews with police and other public officials, and examination of the records of public and private social agencies. In some instances complete information could not be secured, because the girl's home was at such a distance from the industrial farm that satisfactory inquiry was not feasible.

In certain sections of this report, data secured by the representative of the Public Health Service in regard to the women 21 years of age and over have been used for purposes of comparison. Accurate information as to the early life of an individual is usually difficult to obtain after maturity has been reached; if the place of residence has been changed several times, sources of reliable information are not readily available. For purposes of clearness the term "girl" is arbitrarily used hereafter in this chapter to denote those delinquents under 21 years of age, and the term "woman" is used to denote those 21 years of age and over.

RELATION OF DELINQUENCY TO WAR CONDITIONS.

The problem of the morally delinquent girl was first brought seriously to attention in Kansas by the number of such girls attracted to Riley, Geary, and Leavenworth counties because of the presence in them of military camps. Fifty-six of the 88 girls and 72 of the 118 women, or 62 per cent of all, were committed from these camp counties. But moral delinquency must not on this account be considered as due solely or mainly to abnormal war-time conditions. Many of the girls committed from the camp counties, whether residents of those counties or drawn to them from elsewhere in Kansas or from outside the State, had long been recognizably immoral. For the most part, the many girls who were committed from other counties in the State had been morally delinquent for years, though now committed for the first time chiefly because of the opportunity afforded the authorities by the new health regulations.¹

CHARGES UPON WHICH COMMITTED.

The camp counties first attempted to cope with the situation by committing girls through the justice courts to the State Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing, the sentence being an indeterminate one of from 30 days to 6 months. This, however, did not cover the cases of girls whose delinquencies could not be proved in court, but who were sources of danger, and consequently on March 29, 1918, the Kansas State Board of Health adopted certain rules and regulations whereby such girls might be quarantined. The girls committed through the courts, though arrested on various charges, were all infected with one or more venereal diseases.

Five-eighths of the 88 girls and about five-eighths of the 118 women were committed by health officers for quarantine, and only three-eighths upon court charges. This proportion is merely an indication of the variation in methods of commitment in the several counties, certain counties committing upon court charges only, others for quarantine, and still others both upon court charges and

¹ Bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Health, No. 3, vol. 14, p. 41, Topeka, Kans., March, 1918.

for quarantine. Of the 33 girls committed by a court, 14 were committed for vagrancy, 10 for prostitution, 8 for adultery, and 1 upon another charge. Two girls committed by a court were held for quarantine upon the expiration of their sentences. Of the 45 women committed by a court, 17 were committed for vagrancy, 10 for prostitution, 8 for adultery, 1 for both prostitution and adultery, and 9 upon other charges. Five women committed by a court were held for quarantine upon the expiration of their sentences.

AGE AT COMMITMENT.

Of the group of morally delinquent girls and women examined by the representative of the Public Health Service, 88, or 43 per cent, were under 21 years of age at commitment. Fourteen per cent of all were under 18 years of age and 29 per cent were from 18 to 20, inclusive. One girl, the youngest, was but 14. Of the 118, or 57 per cent, who were 21 years of age or over at the time of their commitment, 91 were under 31 years. The following list shows the age at commitment:

Age at commitment:	Number.
Total.....	206
14 years.....	1
15 years.....	6
16 years.....	6
17 years.....	16
18 years.....	22
19 years.....	19
20 years.....	18
21-30 years.....	91
31-40 years.....	20
41-50 years.....	6
51 years and over.....	1

These figures indicate that immorality among women is largely a problem of the girl or younger woman. The need for early preventive work is evident from the figures, especially in view of the fact that many of the girls and women were already seasoned offenders at the time of the commitment under consideration.

RACE AND NATIVITY.

Sixty-six of the 88 girls were white, 19 were Negro, and 3 were Indian.¹ Of the 118 women, 76 were white, 40 Negro, and 2 Indian. It is interesting to note that while the Negro females in Kansas constituted only about one-thirtieth of the total female population of the State,² over one-fifth of the girls and over one-third of the women under consideration were Negroes.

¹ As Indians are classed those having 50 per cent or more of Indian without Negro blood.
² U. S. Census, 1910, vol. 2. Population, Reports by States, p. 670.

In the region studied, moral delinquency is almost entirely a problem of the native-born; but the population of this region is chiefly native-born. Eighty-six of the 88 girls included in this study were born in the United States. One of the 19 Negro girls was born in Cuba, and one of the white girls was born of foreign parents while they were on the voyage to Canada. One hundred and fourteen of the 118 women were known to have been born in this country, 1 was born in England, 1 in France, and for 2 others nativity was not reported.

Table XXXIII gives the nativity of the girls and women according to the nativity of the parents. In 10 instances both parents were foreign-born. Nine (4 girls and 5 women) had parents one of whom was foreign-born.

TABLE XXXIII.—*Nativity of delinquent girls and women by nativity of parents.*

Nativity of parents.	Delinquent girls and women.												
	Total.	Under 21 years of age.						21 years of age and over.					
		Total.	Nativity.					Total.	Nativity.				
			Kansas.	Other States of the United States.	United States, State not reported.	Foreign.	Kansas.		Other States of the United States.	United States, State not reported.	Foreign.	Not reported.	
Total.....	206	88	42	42	2	2	118	37	75	2	2	2	
Both native.....	140	66	33	32	1	1	74	24	49	1	1	1	
Both foreign.....	10	6	3	1	1	2	4	2	3	1	2	1	
One native, other foreign.....	9	4	2	2	1	1	5	2	3	1	1	1	
One native, other not reported.....	19	4	2	2	1	1	15	5	10	1	1	1	
Neither reported.....	28	8	2	5	1	1	20	6	11	1	1	2	

USUAL PLACE OF RESIDENCE AND COUNTY FROM WHICH COMMITTED.

The term "usual place of residence" as used in this report means the last place in which residence was maintained for at least six months—the requirement for a legal settlement in Kansas.¹ Fifty of the 88 girls included in the study were known to have had their usual place of residence in Kansas, 30 in other States, and 1 in Cuba; and the usual place of residence of 7 was not reported. Fifty-nine of the women were known to have had their usual place of residence in Kansas and 45 in other States, and the usual place of residence of 14 was not reported. In other words, 59 per cent of those whose usual place of residence was known lived in Kansas.

The largest number of moral delinquents coming from any one State other than Kansas—17 girls and 22 women, 19 per cent of the

¹ Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Summary of State Laws Relating to the Dependent Classes, 1913, p. 94, Washington, 1914.

total—were known to have had their usual place of residence in Missouri. Moreover, all these women, and all but one of these girls, were known to have last maintained a residence in Missouri for at least 12 months, thus answering the requirement for a legal settlement in Missouri. The girls and women whose usual place of residence was in another State where the requirements for legal settlement are the same, also had maintained a residence in that State for at least 12 months. The other States from which girls and women came required a residence of but six months or less for a legal settlement.¹

Table XXXIV gives the counties from which girls and women were committed, together with their usual place of residence.

TABLE XXXIV.—*Counties from which delinquent girls and women were committed, by usual place of residence.*

Usual place of residence.	Girls.			Women.		
	Total.	Com-mitted from camp counties.	Com-mitted from other counties.	Total.	Com-mitted from camp counties.	Com-mitted from other counties.
Total.....	88	56	32	118	72	46
Camp County.....	14	14	.....	20	20	.....
Other Kansas county.....	36	9	27	34	5	29
Kansas—county not reported.....	.....	.....	.....	5	2	3
Adjoining State ¹	27	24	3	39	29	10
Other State.....	3	3	.....	6	4	2
Other country.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported.....	7	5	2	14	12	2

¹ Nebraska, Missouri, Oklahoma, Colorado.

² Usual place of residence of one known to be outside of Kansas.

In the cases of only 3 girls who were committed from other than camp counties was the usual place of residence known to be other than Kansas, and these 3 came from an adjoining State. The usual place of residence of 2 girls who were committed from other than the camp counties was not reported. Of the 46 women who were sent from other than camp counties, only 12 were known to have had their usual place of residence in a State other than Kansas; for two of the others the usual place of residence was not reported.

From only 19 of the 105 counties in Kansas were girls or women committed to Lansing for sex offenses. This should not be taken as indicating the absence of the problem in the other counties, but as signifying chiefly that Kansas as a whole has not been aroused to the necessity for controlling moral delinquency. The chief of police of a city of over 10,000 inhabitants stated that he knew his

¹ Bulletin of the U. S. Bureau of the Census, Summary of State Laws Relating to the Dependent Classes, 1913, pp. 21, 37, 86, 141, 153, 160, 168, 199, 231, 272, 276, Washington, 1914.

city to contain a considerable number of immoral girls and women, but that the health officer refused to cooperate with him in handling the situation and that the most he could do alone was to run them out of town and hope that they would go to some other county from which they would be committed.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN KANSAS AND IN COUNTY OF COMMITMENT.

The extent to which moral delinquency is a problem of the State in which they were taken into custody is further shown by the length of time these girls and women spent within the State. Table XXXV gives the length of residence in Kansas, by the type of the county from which they were committed. A total of 42 had always lived within the State. Fifty-eight others had lived there 10 years or more; this includes one who had lived in the State at least 21 years and one, at least 31 years. Thirteen had lived in the State 5 years and less than 10; ten, 1 year and less than 5 years; and twelve, 6 months and less than 1 year. Seven others for whom a definite period of residence was not reported were known to have lived in the State more than 6 months, making a total of 142 girls and women who had lived there thus long in the course of their lives, though only 109 were known to have had their usual place of residence there. Of the 45 known to have been in the State less than 6 months, all but 9 were committed from camp counties.

TABLE XXXV.—*Length of residence of delinquent girls and women in Kansas, by type of county from which committed.*

Length of residence in Kansas.	Delinquent girls and women.						
	Total.	Under 21 years of age.			21 years of age and over.		
		Total.	Committed from—		Total.	Committed from—	
			Camp counties.	Other counties.		Camp counties.	Other counties.
Total.....	206	88	56	32	118	72	46
Less than 1 week.....	12	7	7	—	5	4	1
1 week and less than 1 month.....	7	1	—	1	6	6	—
1 month and less than 3.....	9	5	4	1	4	4	—
3 months and less than 6.....	8	5	5	—	3	2	1
6 months and less than 12.....	12	4	4	—	8	7	1
1 year and less than 5.....	10	3	—	3	7	4	3
5 years and less than 10.....	13	7	2	5	6	1	5
10 years and less than lifetime.....	56	22	14	8	34	16	18
Lifetime.....	42	23	14	9	19	10	9
Not reported.....	37	11	16	25	26	18	18

¹ Including one in State less than 1 month; one, less than 3 months.

² Including one in State less than 4 months; one, some years.

³ Including one in State a short time; two, transient; one had been in State some years at a previous time, but at present time, one week; one, less than 1 month in State; two, at least 4 weeks; one, at least 2 months; one, less than 6 months; one, at least 22 months; one, at least 7 years; one, at least 21 years; one, at least 31 years.

⁴ Including one in State less than 1 month; one, less than 2 months; one, 1 month and less than 6; one, 4 months or less; one, over 2 years; one, over 3 years.

For 30 of the 88 girls the usual place of residence was the county of commitment. Of these, all but 5 were known to have lived for 5 years or more in the county. Eight had lived there always; 11 had lived there from 10 to 19 years, inclusive; and 6 had lived there from 5 to 9 years, inclusive. For 42 of the 118 women the usual place of residence was the county of commitment. The women had migrated considerably more than the girls, but it was known that at least 29 of them had lived 5 years or more in the county of commitment. Three had always lived in the county; one, 27 years of age, had lived there since a baby; 11 others had lived there 20 years or more; 9 from 10 to 19 years, inclusive; and 5 from 5 to 9 years, inclusive.

TYPE OF LOCALITY IN WHICH USUAL HOME WAS MADE.

The State of Kansas is largely rural, having only 4 cities over 20,000 in population and only 22 others over 5,000 at the last State census.¹ Although the inhabitants of these cities formed but 26 per cent of the total population of Kansas in 1915, 47 of the 66 girls and 81 of the 99 women who had homes and for whom the type of locality in which the usual home was made was reported, lived in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants. In Kansas, cities of this size may be termed commercial centers and, as such, present greater opportunities for immorality than do the smaller places. Only 12 girls and 13 women came from smaller communities and 7 girls and 5 women from rural districts. However, though the cities have a preponderance of the moral delinquents, it is very probable that when the rural districts and towns begin to give more attention to the problem of moral delinquency it will be found that this preponderance is much less than it now appears to be. Five of the 50 girls whose usual residence was in Kansas had no homes, but of the remaining 45, 33 lived in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants, 7 in smaller communities, and 4 in rural districts, and the locality in which 1 lived was not reported. Of the 59 women whose place of residence was Kansas, 47 lived in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants, 7 in smaller communities, and 2 in rural districts, and the localities in which 3 lived were not reported. Table XXXVI gives the type of locality in which the girls and women usually lived, together with usual place of residence.

¹ Report of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture for the Quarter Ending December, 1915, Topeka, Kans., pp. 3-4.

TABLE XXXVI.—*Type of locality and State in which delinquent girls and women usually resided.*

Type of locality.	Delinquent girls and women.								
	Total.	Under 21 years of age.				21 years of age and over.			
		Total.	Usual residence.			Total.	Usual residence.		
			Kansas.	Else-where.	Not reported.		Kansas.	Else-where.	Not reported.
Total.....	206	88	50	31	7	118	59	46	13
Commercial center ¹	128	47	33	13	1	81	47	32	2
Smaller community.....	25	12	7	5	.....	13	7	6	.....
Rural.....	12	7	4	3	.....	5	2	3	.....
Not reported.....	29	12	1	6	5	17	3	4	10
No usual place of residence....	12	10	5	4	1	2	.....	1	1

¹ Cities of over 5,000 inhabitants are here termed commercial centers.

2. Personal Characteristics.

Every one of the 88 girls included in the study was morally delinquent—moral delinquency being the basis of the study. One girl was first sexually delinquent at the age of 6. Two were first immoral at 11, 3 at 12 or earlier, 7 at 13 or earlier, 10 at 14 or earlier, 13 at 15 or earlier, 14 at 16 or earlier, 6 at 17, 6 at 18 or earlier, and 4 at 19. The age when first immoral was not reported for 22 of the girls.

Of the 58 girls for whom the information was secured, 49 were reported as having been paid either in money or gifts, and 9 were definitely reported as having never been immoral for gain.

Delinquency of a sexual nature is seldom without lamentable concomitants, such as abnormal mentality, alcoholism, incorrigibility, thievishness, and other antisocial characteristics. This is clearly shown by the list which follows:

Normal mentally.....	39
Alcoholic.....	1
Alcoholic, incorrigible, and runaway.....	1
Alcoholic, incorrigible, and of otherwise poor character ¹	1
Alcoholic and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Incorrigible.....	1
Incorrigible, thievish, untruthful, runaway, and of otherwise poor character..	1
Incorrigible, untruthful, and runaway.....	1
Incorrigible, and of otherwise poor character.....	4
Untruthful.....	3
Untruthful and runaway.....	1
Runaway and of otherwise poor character.....	2
Of otherwise poor character.....	9
Of good character so far as known.....	13

¹ By the phrase "otherwise poor character" is meant the exhibiting of other antisocial characteristics, among which may be cited: Deserting husband, profanity, vulgarity, extreme irritability, extreme egoism.

Feeble-minded.....	20
Alcoholic, runaway, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Alcoholic and of otherwise poor character.....	2
Guilty of assault and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Incorrigible, untruthful, runaway, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Incorrigible, untruthful, and of otherwise poor character.....	2
Incorrigible and untruthful.....	1
Incorrigible and of otherwise poor character.....	3
Untruthful.....	1
Runaway.....	2
Of otherwise poor character.....	3
Of good character so far as known.....	3
Feeble-minded and epileptic.....	1
Incorrigible, thievish, untruthful, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Epileptic.....	2
Alcoholic, untruthful, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Untruthful.....	1
Indefinitely epileptic.....	3
Alcoholic, incorrigible, untruthful, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Of otherwise poor character.....	2
Constitutionally psychopathic inferior.....	21
Alcoholic, guilty of assault, thievish, runaway, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Alcoholic, incorrigible, thievish, untruthful, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Alcoholic and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Incorrigible.....	2
Incorrigible, guilty of assault, thievish, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Incorrigible, guilty of assault, untruthful, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Incorrigible, thievish, and runaway.....	1
Incorrigible, untruthful, runaway, and of otherwise poor character.....	2
Incorrigible, untruthful, and runaway.....	1
Incorrigible, untruthful, and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Incorrigible, runaway, and of otherwise poor character.....	2
Incorrigible and of otherwise poor character.....	3
Untruthful and of otherwise poor character.....	1
Of otherwise poor character.....	2
Good so far as known.....	1
Mental disorder unclassified.....	2
Incorrigible.....	1
Good so far as known.....	1

It is significant that only about three-sevenths of the girls, 39 among 88, were normal mentally. Of the 49 who deviated from the normal, 20 were feeble-minded; 1, feeble-minded and epileptic; 2, epileptic; 3, indefinitely epileptic; and 21, constitutionally psychopathic inferiors. Undoubtedly the greater portion of gross moral delinquency would be prevented if adequate provision were made for the care and control of the mentally abnormal.

It is evident from the above list that moral delinquency is but one expression of a personality which finds outlets in other forms of anti-

social conduct as well, and that, therefore, a program for the prevention of moral delinquency must include efforts toward prevention of delinquency in its other aspects. Only 18 of the girls were, aside from being immoral, otherwise of good character so far as known, and information in regard to 10 of these was incomplete. It is interesting to note that though this group constituted about one-fifth of all the girls, one-third of those of normal mentality fell within it. In other words, 13 of these 18 girls were normal mentally; and of the 49 who were not of normal mentality, only 5 were, aside from being immoral, of otherwise good character so far as known.

3. Home and Hereditary Influences.

TYPE OF HOME.

Abnormal living conditions would seem to have played a large part in causing the delinquency of the girls included in this study. At the time of arrest, only 16 of the 88 girls were known to be living in their parental homes and only 4 in their step-parental homes. Five girls were living with relatives, and 1 was living in a home of her own. Sixty girls were known to be living absolutely independently of any home ties. Of these, 4 were living with friends, 12 were in hotels, 23 in rooming or boarding houses, 1 at her place of employment, and 3 had no homes at all; for 17 others the exact type of home was not reported. Nothing as to the type of home was reported for 2 girls.

The type of home at commitment is not so significant as the type of usual home. Less than half the girls usually lived in their parental homes. Table XXXVII gives the type of usual home of the girls by age at commitment.

TABLE XXXVII.—*Type of usual home of delinquent girls, by age at commitment.*

Type of usual home.	Total.	Delinquent girls.						
		Age at commitment.						
		14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Total.....	88	1	6	6	16	22	19	18
Parental.....	41	1	3	3	6	12	10	6
Step-parental.....	13		2		2	4	2	3
Own home.....	8				1	1	4	2
Relative's home.....	4				2	1		1
Foster home.....	2				2			
Home of friend.....	1						1	
Rooming house.....	1							1
Orphanage.....	1			1				
No home.....	9		1	2	1	1	2	2
Not reported.....	8				2	3		3

A statement of a girl's mode of living at any one time does not give a true idea of the situation, for many of the girls had frequently shifted from one type of home to another. The following cases furnish illustrations of this:

One white girl, constitutionally a psychopathic inferior, 17 years of age when committed to the industrial farm, had lived with her parents until she was 6 years old. At this time the mother separated from the father because he drank to excess and was extremely ill-tempered. A year later she divorced him on a charge of nonsupport. At the time of the separation this girl was placed out in a private family, where she remained until the latter moved away from the city. Then, with two sisters and a brother, she was placed in an orphans' home. The mother did not think that the children were being properly taken care of there and allowed them to remain only three weeks. At the end of this time the girl was placed in a private boarding home, where she remained several months; then she went to live with an old couple, with whom she remained about a year, or until three months after her mother had entered into a second marriage. From this time until two years prior to commitment she lived with her mother and stepfather. In April, 1916, she went to live with a sister in another town for two or three months, and then to another State for half a year with her father before returning home to her mother. In the autumn of 1917 she ran away from home, and from that time until her arrest her mother knew nothing of her whereabouts; but during this interval she migrated from one town or city to another, sometimes working, sometimes not.

A feeble-minded white girl, who was 15 years of age at the time of her commitment, had had no real home since the death of her father six years before. Some time after the death of the father, her mother went to another city to work, leaving this girl with a sister and brother-in-law. The sister could not manage her, and at the end of about two years the mother placed her in an orphanage. She ran away from the orphanage, and the authorities refused to permit her return on the ground that her presence was bad for discipline. Then her mother placed her with a cousin in the country, from whose home she also ran away. To a man who had given her a "lift" toward the city for which she was bound she told such an unbelievable story that he took her to a rooming house and notified her relatives where she might be found. The mother then took the girl and kept her with her something less than two years; but during this time they were frequently moving from the mining towns, where the mother kept house for her sons in winter, to the harvest fields, where she and the girl worked during the summers. About three months prior to commitment the girl went to stay with a sister on a farm, but about six weeks later she took up her abode with some other brothers and sisters in the camp town in which she was arrested.

The mother of one mentally normal white girl left the father, because of his alcoholism and extreme brutality, slightly less than seven years prior to the girl's commitment, and from that time the girl had had nothing which at all approximated normal home life. The mother was unable to support all the family of children, and this girl with some of the others was left at 12 years of age with her father. His mother helped to take care of them. Because of her father's unnatural relations with her at this early age the sentiment of the community forced him to send her to a convent, from which she was removed a little less than two years later by her grandmother. Afraid to stay with her grandmother because of her father's cruelty, she ran away to Kansas City, to her mother, who had sent her money for the trip. The mother was working and so could not give the girl the supervision she required, and in time the girl was committed to the industrial school, where she remained two years. About two months after her parole from this institution she married. During the subsequent 15 months she lived sometimes alone with her husband, sometimes with him in her

mother's home, and sometimes apart from him. Finally he turned her out of their home as a result of their disagreements, and she returned to her mother who, in the meantime, had remarried. It was in this home that she was staying at the time of her arrest.

CONJUGAL CONDITION AND WHEREABOUTS OF PARENTS.

Of the 88 girls included in the study, both parents of only 53 were living so far as known. Both parents of 6 girls were dead, as were the mothers of 13 and the fathers of 16. In 32 instances the mother only was in the home, and in 9 the father only. Besides the 6 cases in which both parents were dead, there were 12 in which it was known that neither parent was maintaining the home. Divorce, the fact that the father had never married the mother, and various other reasons accounted for the absence of the mother or father in these cases. In 3 instances it was not known whether a home was being maintained. Table XXXVIII gives the whereabouts of the parents of the girls.

TABLE XXXVIII.—Whereabouts of parents of delinquent girls.

Whereabouts of mother.	Delinquent girls.										
	Whereabouts of father.										
	Total.	At home.	Not at home.								Not reported.
			Total.	Dead.	Divorced.	Deserting.	Separated.	Otherwise away.	Not married to mother.	Unknown.	
Total.....	88	35	52	22	14	2	2	3	5	2	1
At home.....	58	26	32	12	13	2	2	.....	3	.....	.....
Not at home.....	28	9	18	9	1	.....	.....	3	2	1	1
Dead.....	19	7	11	6	.....	.....	.....	2	1	1	1
Deserting.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Divorced.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
In correctional institution.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Otherwise away.....	4	.....	4	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Unknown.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Not reported.....	2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Father unknown.

Although 41 of the girls had usually lived in their parental homes, in most cases these homes were by no means what might be termed normal, that is, with both the father and mother living in the home, the father supporting the family. Of this group of girls, only 24 had both parents living together in the home. In 12 instances the mother only was in the home, and in the remaining 5, the father only. After one girl had left home, but prior to her commitment, her

mother, who had been divorced, remarried. The mother of another girl had left her home to travel about the country, and the girl, born out of wedlock, had no home to which she might return. The following list indicates the home situations where the girl's usual home was the parental home.

Total.....	41
Both parents in the home.....	24
Mother only in the home.....	12
Father dead.....	2
Father dead, mother's consort deserting.....	2
Parents separated.....	2
Parents divorced.....	2
Parents divorced, mother a widow from later marriage.....	1
Father deserting.....	2
Parents never married, mother separated from husband.....	1
Father only in the home.....	5
Mother dead.....	3
Mother dead, father divorced from second wife.....	1
Mother deserting.....	1

In 11 of the 24 cases in which girls had both parents living in the home, the conditions were not what might be termed normal, for the mother was known to have a gainful occupation. In two of the instances where the mother was working, the father was not employed. In 10 of the 12 cases where the mother was the only parent in the home, the mothers were known to be employed, 5 as laundresses, 1 at day work, 1 as a maid, 1 in a restaurant, 1 as a dishwasher, and 1 as a proprietor of a boarding house. One mother was not employed at the time of the girl's commitment, but had previously conducted a rooming house. It was not known whether the twelfth mother was working or not.

Of the 13 cases where both parents were living in the home and it was not known that the mother was assisting in the support of the family (6 in which it was known that the mother was not assisting, and 7 in which no report was secured), there were only 6 in which, so far as known, there was no detrimental mental or social characteristic attributable to one or both of the parents—in 3 of the 6 cases nothing whatever as to the characteristics of the parents being reported, though in 2 of them poor social characteristics were reported among the fraternity. In one other instance where the parents were reported to be of good character so far as known, poor character was reported among the fraternity. Of the 3 girls whose parents were reported to be of good character and among whose fraternity were poor social characteristics, 1 was feeble-minded and 2 were of normal mentality. Of the 3 whose parents and fraternity were both of good character so far as known, 1 was feeble-minded and 2 were constitutionally psychopathic inferiors. The foregoing facts would seem to show that almost invariably morally delinquent

girls are of abnormal mentality or come from homes where the parents or the homes are not normal.

The usual home of 13 girls was step-parental. Both parents of one girl were dead at the time of the girl's commitment, and the girl made her home with her stepfather. In 2 of the other cases the mother had never married the father, the girl being born out of wedlock, but had married another man. In 2, the mother had remarried after the father's death. In 1, the father had remarried after the mother's death. In the other 7 cases the parents had been divorced; in 5 of these the mother had remarried, and in 2, both parents, but in every instance the girl made her home with the mother.

Eight girls usually lived in homes of their own; 1 was a widow, 1 separated from her husband, 1 lived with the father of her children as his common-law wife, and 5 were married. Of the husbands of these 5 girls, 3 were of good character so far as known, 1 was immoral, and 1, immoral, alcoholic, and otherwise delinquent. In only 3 of the 8 cases in which the girl usually lived in a home of her own was a parent—in each instance the mother—maintaining a home to which the girl might return; in one of these cases the father had died and the mother had remarried, in another the parents were divorced, and in the third case the girl was of illegitimate birth and the parents had not married each other, though both were married at the time of the commitment. Both parents of 1 of the 8 girls had married a second time, though never divorced from each other, and neither maintained a home to which the girl might return. Both parents of 2 girls were dead. In the two cases where the mother was dead, the father's whereabouts was not reported; one of these girls was of illegitimate birth.

Nine girls lived in foster homes, with relatives, with a friend, in a rooming house, or in an orphanage, and of these, only 3 were known to have a parent maintaining a home to which they might return; the parents of 1 girl were maintaining a home together; the parents of 1 girl were divorced, and the mother, who had remarried, was maintaining a home; and in the other instance the mother had died, the father had remarried and was maintaining a home. Both parents of 1 girl were dead. The mother of 1 was dead and the whereabouts of the father was not reported. The father of 1 girl was dead and the whereabouts of the mother unknown. In one case the father was dead and the mother was an inmate of a correctional institution. The parents of 1 girl had been divorced, the mother had remarried, and her second husband had deserted her. In one instance the whereabouts of neither parent was reported.

In nine instances the girls had no homes. In four of these cases a parent of the girl was maintaining a home to which she might return. In one of these four instances the mother had died and the

father had remained a widower; in one case the father had died and the mother had remarried; in one the father had died and the mother had remained a widow; and in one the parents had been divorced and the whereabouts of the mother was unknown. Both parents of one girl were dead. In one instance the father was dead and the mother had remained a widow, but had given up the home. In one of the three remaining instances in which the mother was dead, the father had remarried, but was not maintaining a home at the time of commitment; in one the father had remained a widower and was not maintaining a home; and in one the whereabouts of the father was unknown.

There were eight cases in which the girl's usual home was not reported. In one of these instances the parents were maintaining a home together. The mothers of three girls whose fathers were dead were also maintaining homes, one mother having remarried, and the conjugal condition of two not being reported. In another instance the parents had been divorced, the mother had remarried and was maintaining a home, and the whereabouts of the father was not reported. Both parents of one girl were dead. The father of one girl was dead, and the whereabouts of the mother, a widow, was not reported. The parents of one girl had separated, the whereabouts of the father was unknown, and the whereabouts of the mother was not reported.

Thus in only 15 of the 34 cases where a girl's usual home was not known to be parental or step-parental was a parent maintaining a home to which the girl might return. In 13 of these 15 instances one parent only was in the home; in only two were the parents living together.

ECONOMIC STATUS.

Although it is recognized that moral delinquency occurs irrespective of economic status, those girls who constitute a sufficient menace to the community to be placed under restraint usually come from families having small or insufficient incomes. Sixty-nine girls usually lived in parental or step-parental homes, in homes of their own, or with relatives, foster parents, or friends. Information as to the economic status of these homes was secured in 52 instances. The homes of these 52 girls were roughly graded as "high," "adequate," "inadequate," and "low" as to economic status,¹ the border line between fairly comfortable living and incomes insufficient to maintain a standard of comfort lying between "adequate" and "inadequate." The term "high," which refers to a condition permitting more than relatively ordinary comforts, could be applied to only two homes, both being homes of white girls. The three homes

¹ The basis of the grading was the statement of the girl or a parent or the observation of the agent.

classed as "low"—all homes of white girls—were practically dependent upon charity. Twenty-seven homes—the homes of 22 white and 5 Negro girls—were classed as "adequate"; while the homes of 11 white and 9 Negro girls were classed as "inadequate." Thus the homes of 23 of the 52 girls who had family homes and for whom the information was secured maintained a low or an inadequate standard of living. Table XXXIX gives the economic status of the usual homes of the girls who lived in family homes.

TABLE XXXIX.—*Economic status of the usual homes of the delinquent girls who lived in family homes.*

Type of home.	Delinquent girls.								
	Total.	Economic status.							
		High.	Adequate.		Inadequate.		Low.	Not reported.	
		White.	White.	Negro.	White.	Negro.	White.	White.	Negro. Indian.
Total.....	69	2	22	5	11	9	3	12	3 2
Parental.....	41	2	13	2	10	5	3	4	2
Step-parental.....	13		6	1	1	3		2	
Own home.....	8		2	2		1		1	1
Relative's home.....	4		1					2	1
Foster home.....	2							2	
Home of friend.....	1							1	

The occupations of the parents of the girls at the time of commitment may be taken as a further index of the financial situation in the families from which these girls come. At the time the girls were committed, the fathers of 22 were dead and the fathers of 4 were not employed; for the fathers of 29 others no report as to occupation was secured. Of the remaining 33 girls, 14 (2 of whom were children of the same father) had fathers who were laborers or servants; 5, fathers who were semiskilled and 2, fathers who were skilled workmen; the father of 1 was a semipublic official; 2 had fathers who were employees of unspecified skill (1 being a railroad and the other a contracting company employee); the father of 1 was a junk dealer; 6 had fathers who were farmers (at least 3 of them being mere tenants), and 2, fathers who were otherwise proprietors.

The mothers of 19 of the 88 girls had died before their daughters were committed; the mother of 1 was in the Kansas State Industrial Farm; the mothers of 15 (1 of them being the mother of 2 girls) were not gainfully employed; and for 22 the occupation, if any, was not reported. The mothers of the remaining 30 girls were gainfully employed. Their occupations were as follows:

	Occupation of mother.	Number of girls.
Total.....		30
Proprietor of boarding or lodging house or of light housekeeping quarters.....		4
Clerk or kindred worker.....		2
Skilled factory operative.....		1
Semiskilled worker.....		¹ 5
Servant.....		17
Charwoman, cleaner, or laundress.....		12
Other servant.....		5
Not reported.....		1

FAMILY DEPENDENCY RECORD.

Of still greater interest than the findings as to economic status are the dependency records of the families of the girls included in this study. Information in regard to dependency was secured for the families of 63—47 white and 16 Negro—of the 88 girls. Of these, the families of 26 girls—17 white and 9 Negro—were known to have received aid from private or public sources or both. However, the statement that families of 26 girls received aid is undoubtedly an understatement of the actual condition of affairs among the entire 88, since no information on the subject was secured in regard to the families of 25 girls—19 white, 3 Negro, and 3 Indian—who lived in communities so far distant from the Kansas State Industrial Farm as to prevent satisfactory inquiry. The proportion known to have received aid is, however, unquestionably very much higher than that of individuals in the general population whose families have been obliged to seek material assistance.

The public aid received by the families considered in this report was in the form of regular payments and doles bestowed by the various commissioners of the poor, or such institutional care as was provided by the almshouse or orphans' home maintained at public expense. Private aid fell into two classes, that coming through agencies and that coming in an informal manner. Several of the larger cities in which the families of the girls resided maintained more or less organized private relief societies to which these families have been known. These societies gave the greater amount of the private agency assistance. Other help was given by children's homes, providing temporary or prolonged care. Informal private aid assumed various forms. Friends, fellow church-members, other individuals, and at least one women's club gave money or provisions; the children of a few families were informally placed out; and one family had received considerable assistance as a result of newspaper publicity at the time of the death of the father.

¹ Two girls were daughters of the same mother.

It is indicative of the relation between abnormal mentality, dependency, and moral delinquency that of the 26 delinquent girls whose families were known to have been recipients of aid, only 6 were normal mentally, 10 being feeble-minded, 8 constitutionally inferior, 1 having indefinite epilepsy, and 1 an unclassified mental disturbance.

The following cases are illustrative of the conditions in those families which have sunk to the level of indigence:

The family of a feeble-minded Negro girl, 18 years of age, had first come to the attention of the provident association of the city in which she lived, nearly 10 years before her commitment to the industrial farm. The family had received assistance from the church and supplies from the county previous to its application to the private relief society. From that time the children of the family were constantly coming to the association to ask for clothing and groceries, and the family was also receiving frequent aid from the poor commission in the nature of groceries and coal. During this period a brother served terms in the industrial school and in the penitentiary; a half-sister and brother-in-law acquired police court reputations; the father was arrested; and the girl herself was expelled from school for assault. The house in which they lived, most ramshackle, extremely dirty and in great disorder, looked as if it had been built of materials rummaged from junk piles. The parents were apparently without normal interest in their children, the mother refusing to visit her son while he was in jail, though he sent for her. This girl and her younger sister associated with various disreputable characters, and the girl was pregnant when committed.

The family of a white girl, aged 19, lived in a poor neighborhood at the edge of town. The house was in only fair repair and was very dirty. The household was run in haphazard fashion. The father, according to the mother, averaged a wage of \$3 a day, but the mother could not manage to make this meet the family needs. The provident association stated that it had provided the entire family with clothing, which was put on and worn until it dropped off, and that during the winter and when there was sickness in the family, groceries and bedding were given. The father was reported to have a small pension from another source. One brother of the girl was in an institution for the feeble-minded, a sister was venereally diseased and had given birth to a child out of wedlock, two other sisters had serious speech defects and appeared subnormal mentally, and the girl herself was feeble-minded.

CHARACTERISTICS OF PARENTS.

Mental.—Little information was secured as to the mentality of the parents of the 88 girls—66 white, 19 Negro, and 3 Indian—included in this study. However, both parents of 2 white girls were reported as being of subnormal mentality; the father of 1 as insane and of another as of subnormal mentality; the mother of 1 as insane, the mothers of 3 as subnormal mentally, and of 5 as being peculiar mentally. The father of 1 Negro girl was reported insane and the father of 2 Negro girls was considered peculiar. The mother of 1 Negro girl was diagnosed feeble-minded, the mother of another was reported insane, and the mothers of 3 were reported as being subnormal mentally. One white mother, normal so far as known, and 1 Negro mother reported as subnormal each had 2 daughters included in the study.

Social.—Information as to the character of the mother or the father was secured for most of the girls, but in some instances information as to the character of both parents was not available. Both parents of 31 of the 88 girls were known to be of poor character, as was one parent of 25 more. In the list of detrimental characteristics noted, there were included immorality, illegitimate parenthood, alcoholism, addiction to drugs, a correctional institution record, a court record, cruelty, desertion, a history of other delinquency, and poor character not otherwise specified. Twenty-four girls had parents, one or both of whom were known to have been the parents of children born out of wedlock, or to have other history of immorality. Two girls were the daughters of morally delinquent women included in the study made by the Public Health Service,¹ and one other was the daughter of a woman who had been an inmate of the Kansas State Industrial Farm. Thirty-one girls had parents one or both of whom were alcoholic. The father of one girl was addicted to the use of drugs. One or both parents of 8 girls had correctional institution records prior to the girl's commitment; of 13, had other court records; of 10, were cruel; of 14, had deserted; of 15, had been guilty of some other delinquency; and of 36 girls one or both parents were of poor character not otherwise specified. In the number of instances in which nothing whatever was known of the character of the parents, all those for whom no detrimental characteristics were reported were classed as good.

Below is given the character of the parents of the girls studied:

Character of parents.	Number of girls.
Total	88
Both mother and father of good character (so far as known).....	32
Both mother and father of poor character.....	31
Mother of poor character, but father of good character (so far as known).....	6
Father of poor character but mother of good character (so far as known).....	19

Although the conjugal condition of the parents of these girls has been discussed previously, a divorce in the history of a father or mother is for certain reasons again noted here. In a number of the cases under discussion in which divorce had occurred no information as to cause or offending party could be secured; it is thought, however, that, irrespective of cause, an indication of the situation in a home may be given by noting the presence of such a social maladjustment, because a condition in a home which eventually leads to divorce may exert a pernicious influence upon a child. In 19 cases the girl's parents had been divorced; and in 5, one parent had a history of divorce in relation to a marriage prior to or subsequent to that

¹ Because the commitment of one of these women occurred at the same time as her daughter's and of the other subsequent thereto, the correctional institution records of these two women were not included in the number given later of those having correctional institution records.

of which the girl of the study was an issue. In 4 of the instances in which both parents had been divorced, they were classed above as being of good character so far as known.

The list of the social characteristics of their parents makes clear the fact that the great majority of the girls included in this study have been handicapped by lack of proper home training and discipline. One mother seemed astonished because the agent assumed that she might know what her children were doing when they were away from the house. Another mother stated that she had never spoken upon sex matters to her daughter until the latter, illegitimately pregnant, was about to give birth to a child. In general, the parents exercised little control over and exhibited a deplorable lack of proper interest in their children.

CHARACTERISTICS OF BROTHERS AND SISTERS.

The abnormality of the families of the girls under discussion is further exemplified by the characteristics found among their brothers and sisters. Three girls had no brother or sister. Twelve girls were known to have had one or more brothers or sisters, but the characteristics of these were not reported. Information regarding fraternity was not secured at all in 4 cases. Of the 69 cases in which information concerning the characteristics of the brothers and sisters was secured, there were 22 in which, so far as known, no detrimental mental or social characteristic was present.

In the fraternities of 4 girls, unfavorable mental characteristics alone were reported, and in 29, social alone. In 15 instances, detrimental mental and social characteristics were combined. The variations in degree and also in distribution of the detrimental social characteristics make it impossible to present the complete histories of brothers and sisters in tabular form, but the incidence of individual detrimental mental and social characteristics may be shown.

Three girls had a brother or sister who had been diagnosed feeble-minded—the feeble-minded brother of one girl being an inmate of the State school for the feeble-minded, and the sisters of two girls being at the Kansas State Industrial Farm. Seven girls had at least one brother or sister who was reported subnormal mentally. Epilepsy was noted twice and indefinite epilepsy once. Had it been possible for a psychiatrist to diagnose the mental condition of every brother and sister of each girl included in this study, many more instances of mental abnormality would undoubtedly have been found.

Immorality was the social abnormality which occurred most frequently among the brothers and sisters of the girls. Twenty-seven girls had at least one brother or sister who had been guilty of immorality other than that involved in illegitimate parenthood, and 8 girls

had at least one brother or sister who was the parent of a child born out of wedlock. A sister of one girl gave birth to a child by her own brother. Two girls in this study were sisters and two were half-sisters. In addition, two girls had sisters and one a half-sister among the women committed to the Kansas State Industrial Farm. Seventeen girls had at least one brother or sister who had been in a correctional institution prior to the girl's commitment, and 19 had at least one with a court record. At least one brother or sister of 8 girls was alcoholic; of 6, a deserter; of 11, otherwise delinquent; of 5, a truant; and of 17, of otherwise poor character.

CHARACTERISTICS OF OTHER RELATIVES.

One girl had a relative, a girl inmate of the Kansas State Industrial Farm, who was diagnosed as feeble-minded. Ten girls had relatives who were insane; 5, relatives who were reported subnormal; and 3, relatives who were epileptic.

Alcoholism was the detrimental social characteristic most frequently reported among the relatives. Twenty-one girls had relatives who were known to be alcoholic; 10, relatives who were immoral; 1, a relative who was the mother of a child born out of wedlock; 4, relatives who had correctional institution records; 6, relatives who had court records; 1, a relative who was cruel; 3, relatives who were deserters; 5, relatives who were otherwise delinquent; 1, a relative who was truant; and 8, relatives who were otherwise poor socially.

CASES ILLUSTRATIVE OF FAMILY HISTORIES.

The complex situations which existed among the immediate families and relatives of those included in this study defy complete presentation. It is interesting to note that 41 girls had one or more members of their immediate families or other relatives who were the parents of children born out of wedlock or had other histories of immorality. At least one parent, brother, sister, or other relative of 40 girls was alcoholic; of 24, had a correctional institution record; of 26, had a court record; of 10, was cruel; of 22, was a deserter; of 26, was otherwise delinquent; and of 46, was of otherwise poor character. The family situations portrayed in the following histories are illustrative:

The parents of a feeble-minded girl, 20 years of age, who was committed to the Kansas State Industrial Farm on a vagrancy charge, lived in a thickly populated Negro district which was reported by the police to be headquarters for the criminal element of the surrounding States. The girl's mother, said to be the "boss" of the district, was immoral, but was not considered a prostitute. At the time of the interview she was crippled with rheumatism. The father had been arrested once or twice for selling liquor, but had never been in serious trouble. The mother married at 14 and her first child was born at 15. In rapid succession she gave birth to 16 live-born children and had one miscarriage. The first child, a girl, married but separated from

her husband. The second, a girl, divorced her first husband and later remarried. The third, a boy, was accidentally killed at 15 years of age. The fourth, fifth, and sixth, all girls, died in infancy or early childhood. The seventh, a girl, remarried after the death of her husband, from whom she had been separated. The eighth, a boy who early in life began to exhibit criminal tendencies, was, at the time of the study, in prison for highway robbery and burglary. The ninth, a girl, normal mentally, was in quarantine at the Kansas State Industrial Farm at the time this study was made; she had lived with a man for a number of years as his common-law wife and had also been arrested several times by the police for soliciting. The tenth, a boy, was involved in several delinquencies when young and was sent to the detention home but did not remain there long. The eleventh, a boy, who closely resembled in appearance the girl of the study, at the age of 17 was sentenced to the penitentiary for 20 years on a charge of first degree robbery; after serving a portion of his time he was paroled and later was shot and killed in a fight. The twelfth, a boy, was at 15 years of age implicated in a murder and was sent to the industrial school but escaped from there on a bicycle which he had stolen; at 18 he was shot and killed by a woman. The thirteenth child, feeble-minded, is the girl of the study. The fourteenth, a boy, was considered by the police to be the best member of the family; his mother reported him to be much slower mentally than his sister, just mentioned; he had been arrested several times; once he was held in the detention home and once sent to the State industrial school; at other times he was placed on probation. The fifteenth, a girl 16 years of age, has for a long time had a poor reputation. Subsequent to the commitment of her sister to the Kansas State Industrial Farm she was arrested on a charge of vagrancy, found to be syphilitic, and quarantined in a State other than Kansas; at the time of her arrest she stated that prostitution was her occupation. The last child was a boy of 13 years whose history was not secured. No information could be obtained for relatives outside the immediate family mentioned above.

The parents of a white girl included in the study bore a good reputation in the town in which they lived. The father drank heavily before marriage but had not done so since. The mother had been in poor health for years. The paternal grandmother committed suicide by hanging. The maternal grandfather was insane for 8 or 9 months before his death at 70 years of paralysis of the throat. He had been thrice married, his first wife died and his second was divorced, his third being the maternal grandmother, whose second husband he was. The maternal grandmother was married 4 times. Death dissolved her first and second marriages. Her third and fourth husbands she divorced. A half-brother of the mother was married 3 times, each marriage ending in a divorce. Two cousins of the mother died of tuberculosis. There were only two children, the girl of the study and a boy, 5 years old, who liked inordinately to smoke cigars.

Two girls included in the study were related, one being the niece of the other. When the former was an infant, her father deserted her mother and the mother divorced him; his death occurred a few years afterwards. Nothing is known of his people. Some time later the mother married another man whom she subsequently divorced. Four years prior to the girl's commitment the mother married a third time. The last husband deserted her about two and a half years later. The maternal grandfather and grandmother were first cousins. The former was alcoholic when younger. The mother in describing him said, "He doesn't know beans from 'punkins'." The mother, who had attended school for only two weeks, did not appear to have normal intelligence. She married at 15 years and gave birth to 5 live-born children besides one miscarriage of twins and one of a single child. Of the 5 live-born children 2 died in infancy and 2 in early childhood. The fifth was the girl of the study. The mother of the second delinquent girl mentioned above, who was also the maternal grandmother of the first, was illiterate; the grandmother was married 4 times; 3 husbands died and 1 was divorced. Two sisters and 1 brother died in infancy of spinal meningitis.

Another brother died when only 2 weeks old. One sister had fits, and was considered subnormal mentally. Another, considered by a sister as weaker mentally than the sister diagnosed feeble-minded, gave birth to a child before her marriage. One brother had a juvenile court record for truancy and a reformatory record for theft. Other brothers were said to have been in trouble over the illegal possession of whisky and to have been in the reformatory for theft.

4. Personal History.

The environment and heredity which form the background of the girls included in this study, the more formal statistical data in regard to them, and their more especially personal characteristics have been discussed in previous sections of this part of these studies. Further light is thrown upon the immorality of the girls by their school history, employment history, and general social history.

SCHOOL HISTORY.

Age and grade at leaving school.—So far as this study shows, the amount of schooling has apparently very little relation to immorality. Of the girls included in this study, less than one-fifth left school in a grade below the sixth, and only about one-fifth were under 14 years of age at leaving. Thirteen of the girls, or about one-seventh, did not leave school until after they had entered high school. No accurate figures as to the percentages of children leaving school in the various grades are available for Kansas or for a comparable territory, but it is probable that the figures as given above for the girls included in this study would not vary greatly from the figures for those in the general population if the latter were known. Table XL gives the age of the girls at leaving school together with the grade in which they last attended.

TABLE XL.—*Age at which delinquent girls left school by grade in which last attended.*

Age at leaving school.	Delinquent girls.													
	Total.	Grade in which last attended.												
		1st.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	1st year high school.	2d year high school.	3d year high school.	4th year high school.	High school otherwise not reported.
Total.....	88	1	2	5	9	13	18	23	2	2	3	4	1	3
8 years.....	1	1												
9 years.....	1			1										
11 years.....	3				1		1	1						
12 years.....	4				2	1								1
13 years.....	9			3	3	1	2							
14 years.....	23		1	3	1	5	6	4		2		1		
15 years.....	26		1	1	1	3	6	11	1		1			1
16 years.....	11				1		3	3	1		2		1	
17 years.....	3						1					1		1
18 years.....	3							1				1		1
Not reported.....	4					1		1				1		1

¹ About 16 at leaving.

Regularity of attendance.—That 30 of the 54 girls for whom the matter was reported were irregular in attendance for one reason or another, and that 12 of these and 8 others were known to have played truant, is significant. Seven-tenths of those known to have been irregular in attendance and three-fourths of those known to have played truant were of other than normal mentality. Irregularity of attendance and truancy may be taken as symptoms of an abnormal condition either in the child's personality or environment, or both, and, as such, should be given careful consideration by teachers. Early diagnosis of the cause of the trouble, together with adequate treatment, may properly be expected to prevent a large amount of delinquency. The schools are valuable centers for comprehensive preventive work.

Medical and psychological examinations of all school children at periodic intervals would not only assist in bringing to light the root of the trouble in problematical cases but would also differentiate those children who, with tendencies unchecked, may be expected to become the delinquents and dependents of their own or other communities, but, under suitable training and guidance may, instead, become useful citizens.

EMPLOYMENT HISTORY.

Age at beginning work.—As might be expected from the fact that only two families of girls included in the study were reported as having high incomes, all but one girl had been gainfully employed. One began work at 9 years, 2 at 10, and 3 at 11. No information whatever was secured as to when 13 of the girls were first gainfully employed, but of the entire 88 it was known that 27, or slightly less than one-third, had been employed before reaching 14 years of age, and that 56, or about five-eighths, had begun work before reaching 16 years. One girl of 17, included among those mentioned above, may scarcely be said ever to have been legitimately employed, for, since 12 years of age she had persistently plied her trade of prostitution, and the minute amount of other gainful work which she had done had been in the nature of a side-line of her trade. Below are given the ages at which the girls were first gainfully employed:

Age at which first gainfully employed.	Number.
Total.....	88
9 years.....	1
10 years.....	2
11 years.....	3
12 years.....	¹ 8
13 years.....	8
14 years.....	11
15 years.....	17
16 years.....	10

¹ Including 1 who began as prostitute at 12 years.

Age at which first gainfully employed—Continued.	Number.
17 years.....	3
18 years.....	1
19 years.....	3
20 years.....	1
Never so employed.....	1
Not reported.....	¹ 19

Of the 27 girls who began gainful employment under 14 years of age, 11 were known to come from families having a dependency record, and of the 29 beginning gainful employment at 14 or 15 (including the one who began work at about 14) years of age, 12 came from families having a dependency record. Only 1 of the 18 girls beginning gainful employment at 16 years or over and only 2 of the 13 for whom age at beginning work was not reported came from families who had received aid.

So far as the evidence furnished by this study was concerned no relation could be shown between the presence or absence of a dependency record in a girl's family and the fact that she was first morally delinquent prior to or subsequent to gainful employment. It is interesting to note that of the 55 girls for whom was reported the age at which legitimate gainful occupation was begun, with respect to the age at which the first known immorality had occurred, 13 had been immoral before they had been gainfully employed, 12 were first immoral at the age at which they began work, and 30, or over half of the girls for whom these facts were reported, had been employed for a period before losing their chastity.

Of the 13 girls who were first immoral prior to gainful employment, only 2 were normal mentally, 4 were feeble-minded, and 7 were diagnosed as constitutionally psychopathic inferiors. Of the 12 for whom the first known immorality occurred at the age at which gainful employment was begun, 6 were normal mentally, 2 were feeble-minded, and 4 were constitutionally inferior. Of the 30 whose first moral delinquency occurred subsequent to gainful employment, 15 were normal mentally, 7 were feeble-minded, 5 were constitutionally inferior, 1 was epileptic, 1 had indefinite epilepsy, and 1 had an unclassified mental disorder.

It is difficult to judge the extent to which economic pressure may be considered the primary cause of early transgression on the part of these girls. Probably very few girls, if any, who are of normal mentality and in whose environment no abnormal condition other than that of a low income exists, would deliberately sell their virtue for a consideration. In other words, though it is probable that a number of girls continue in an immoral life because of the resulting additions to their incomes, it is very doubtful if the economic situation alone

¹ Including 1 who began when "little"; 1, at 10 or 11; 3, at 13 or earlier; 1, at about 14.

would be sufficient to break down the barriers of chastity. Rather is their delinquency a manifestation of social maladjustments inter-related as to cause and effect.

Highest wage received in any position.—Some information as to the highest wage received was secured for 62 of the 88 girls, and of this number, 18 never received as much as \$7 a week. It is significant to note that only 4 of these 18 girls were normal mentally. Six were feeble-minded, 6 were constitutionally inferior, 1 was epileptic, and 1 had indefinite epilepsy. The type of mentality which is often a contributing factor in immorality also makes the girl incapable of work meriting a higher wage. Eighteen of the girls included in the study were known to have received a wage of \$7 but less than \$10 a week, and of these, 8 were normal mentally, 4 were feeble-minded, 5 were constitutionally inferior, and 1 had an unclassified mental disorder. Twenty-one girls were known to have received a wage of at least \$10 a week, and of these, 12 were of normal mentality, 4 were feeble-minded, 4 were constitutionally inferior, and 1 was epileptic. Of 2 other girls known to have received at least \$7 a week, 2 known to have received \$7 a week and keep, and 1 known to have received at least \$9 a week, 4 were normal mentally and the other was feeble-minded.

Types of occupations.—Reports were secured as to the predominant occupation, by which is meant the occupation in which the girl had spent more time than in any other, of 74 of the 86 girls who had had legitimate occupations. Of the 74, 53, or nearly three-fourths, fell under the general census classification of "servants," and of these 53, 24, or nearly one-half, were waitresses. When it is considered that the girls whose predominant occupation was that of waitress formed almost one-third of all those included in the study whose legitimate occupations were known, and slightly more than one-third of the group 16 to 20 years of age, inclusive, while those girls in the latter age group who were employed as waitresses formed but 3.1 per cent of the total number of girls of the same age employed in Kansas in 1910,¹ it is evident that the occupation of waitress bears a close relationship to the question of immorality. It is doubtful, however, if this relationship is in very many instances a causal one. Much more does it seem probable that those girls who are immoral are drawn into the occupation because of its many opportunities for extending their delinquent activities.

Table XLI gives the predominant occupations of the girls, together with their occupations at the time of arrest.

¹ U. S. Census, 1910, vol. 4, Population, Occupation Statistics, p. 463. In 1910 there were 579 females employed as waitresses out of a total of 18,205 in the age group 16 to 20 years.

TABLE XLI.—*Predominant occupation of delinquent girls, by occupation at time of arrest.*

Predominant occupation.	Delinquent girls.										
	To- tal.	Report- ing no occu- pation at com- mit- ment.	Reporting specified occupation at commitment.							Not re- port- ed.	
			To- tal.	Clerk or kind- dred worker.	Semi- skilled worker.	Servant.					Prosti- tute.
						Wait- ress.	House- maid.	Laun- dress.	Other.		
Total.....	88	50	32	1	6	13	2	2	5	3	6
Professional.....	2	1	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Clerk or kindred worker.....	6	4	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Semiskilled worker.....	13	10	2	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Servant.....	53	29	21	1	1	8	2	2	5	2	3
Waitress.....	24	11	11	1	1	6	.....	.....	2	1	2
Housemaid.....	20	13	6	.....	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	1
Laundress.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Other servant.....	7	5	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Prostitute.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
No gainful.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported.....	12	5	5	.....	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

¹ One was a housekeeper at commitment.² One helped mother, a laundress.

It is of signal interest that 53 of the girls had no legitimate occupation at the time of their arrest. For 6 others the matter was not reported, leaving but 29 known to be gainfully employed in a legitimate occupation. Of these, 22 were in various forms of domestic service, 13 being waitresses, 5 other restaurant, hotel, or rooming-house employees, 2 laundresses, and 2 employed at housework.

Instability of employment.—One point which has stood out throughout the study is the manner in which the girls have shifted jobs, seldom remaining long in any one job. Shifting of employment to such a considerable degree, as well as immorality, seems to be due here to lack of a feeling of responsibility, general instability, and pressure of energy. Only 15 girls were known to have remained as long as one year in any one place of employment, and of these, only 4 were known to have held fewer than 5 different positions—one had held at least 10. The longest period of time that 15 girls were known to have spent in any one position was less than 3 months. Similarly, the longest period of time 13 girls were known to have spent in any one position was 3 months but less than 6; 11, 6 months but less than 9; 4, 9 months but less than 12. Although the longest period of time spent in any one position was not reported for 29 girls, it was known that this was for many but a comparatively short time. Fourteen girls were known to have held from 7 to 10 or more positions, 37 from at least 4 to 6 positions, and 21 from 1 to 3 positions. The number of positions 15 others held was not reported. One girl had never worked at all. Not only did the girls shift jobs within a com-

munity, but they moved from town to town and from State to State, as instanced by the following examples:

A white girl of normal mentality, 18 years of age at commitment, left school in Texas when a little past 16 years of age. During her last 2 years in school she worked in the local telephone exchange out of school hours and as a comber in a textile mill. Prior to this time, while living in Utah, she worked as a nursemaid. After finishing school the girl worked as a telephone operator for about 9 months, until her family moved to Kansas, where she continued at the same occupation for about 3 months. She took a vacation without previously telling the chief operator that she was going to do so, and the latter refused to rehire her upon her return. She then for some weeks worked as a waitress in a lunch room. She says she left this position for the purpose of boycotting the head waitress, but another informant says she was discharged for impudence to the manager. She then secured a position as sales girl in a bakery, remaining from 3 to 5 months and leaving because of a 2 weeks' illness. Then, within a period of a few months, she worked in a drug store, a café, and a 5-and 10-cent store. She was discharged from the café for impudence. At the time of her arrest she had been employed for 2 weeks as a packer in a produce house.

Another white girl, a constitutionally psychopathic inferior, 16 years of age at commitment, began working as a domestic when 14. She would work near her home for a week or so at a time until she became angered and then would quit. Once she ran away to another town, where she worked as a domestic until her father took her home. Two months later she went to another city in the same State, where she worked one week as a factory operative, leaving the State at the end of that time. A month later she went with her sister to another State, where her sister's husband's relatives lived. Here she worked in a hospital several months until she married. A few weeks after her marriage she tired of her husband and left him. Since then she has been constantly on the move.

PREVIOUS COURT HISTORY.

That moral delinquency is closely related to other forms of delinquency is again shown by the fact that 25 of the girls were known to have had previous court records; one of them, a constitutionally psychopathic inferior, had been brought into court as a dependent child, the others because of delinquency. While 18 of these girls had been previously arrested for immorality, 3 of them also had records for offenses against the person, 2 for vagrancy, and 1 for incorrigibility. The records of the other 6 who had delinquency records were for truancy, incorrigibility, disorderly conduct, and unlawful possession of whisky. Forty-three were known to have had no previous court record, and for 20 no information on this point was obtained.

Psychiatric examination of these 24 delinquent girls early in life, followed by adequate care and treatment, would have prevented a considerable amount of the moral delinquency of which they were guilty. Only 6 of these 24 girls were normal mentally; 6 were feeble-minded; 1, feeble-minded and epileptic; 2, indefinitely epileptic; and 9, constitutionally psychopathic inferiors.

Six of the 24 girls known to have delinquency records had been so seriously delinquent that they were sent to a correctional institution.

Three of these had been in the Kansas State Industrial School for Girls; 2 had been in the industrial schools of other States and also had spent time in private institutions for delinquent girls. One girl had served a previous term in the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women.

OTHER AGENCY AND INSTITUTIONAL RECORDS.

Few girls were known to agencies other than correctional ones. It will be remembered that the families of a number of girls had received material assistance from certain agencies, both public and private, but in practically no instance did such an agency concern itself with the individual welfare of any girl included in this study. One girl had stayed for a time in a temporary children's home. One had been in a refuge home, and one in a detention home. One girl had been in the Kansas State Orphans' Home, and 3 had spent time in other orphans' homes.

MARRIAGE HISTORY.

Of the 88 girls included in this study 49, or 56 per cent, had been formally married prior to arrest. One white girl was married between the time of arrest and commitment; 1, an Indian, who had begun to live with a man as his "common-law wife" at the age of 12, was married to him subsequently to commitment, though he had deserted her for a period previous thereto. It is interesting to compare these figures with those for the women; 94, or 80 per cent, of the 118 women, were known to have been married. But Table XLII, which gives the conjugal conditions at arrest, shows that a majority of the marriages of both the girls and the women had been dissolved by that time.

TABLE XLII.—*Conjugal condition of delinquent girls and women of specified race.*

Conjugal condition at time of arrest.	Delinquent girls and women.								
	Total.	Under 21 years of age.				21 years of age and over.			
		Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.	Total.	White.	Negro.	Indian.
Total.....	206	88	66	19	3	118	76	40	2
Single.....	61	39	29	9	1	22	13	19	.....
Married.....	55	19	14	5	.....	36	23	13	.....
Widowed.....	11	2	2	.....	.....	9	6	3	.....
Divorced.....	33	8	6	2	.....	25	18	5	2
Separated.....	19	7	4	2	1	12	8	4	.....
Deserting.....	5	4	3	1	.....	1	1	.....	.....
Husband deserting.....	17	8	7	.....	1	9	5	4	.....
Deserting and divorced.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Not reported.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	2	.....

¹ Four had "common-law" husbands, 1 of whom had deserted case.

² Two living with "common-law" husbands at time of commitment.

³ One, since her husband had divorced her, had been living in adultery with a Negro who had a wife, and 1 other had contracted "common-law" marriage since divorce.

⁴ Married second husband without having divorced first.

⁵ One was known to have been twice married.

The fact that so large a proportion of the girls had been married suggests an extremely high early marriage rate among morally delinquent women, though the base of the study is too small to warrant any generalization. Of all the 88 girls included in this study, and of the 70 under 20 years of age at the time of commitment, over one-half had been married. More than three-fifths of all the women had been married before they were 21, and more than one-half before they were 20. In this connection it is interesting to note that more than one-half of the girls and more than one-third of the women who had been married had married before they were 17 years of age. One girl and 20 women had been married twice, and 2 women had been married three times. Two girls had married bigamously. Table XLIII shows the age of the girls and women at the time of commitment and age at the time of first marriage.

TABLE XLIII.—*Age of delinquent girls and women at the time of commitment by age at first marriage.*

Age at commitment.	Delinquent girls and women.															Not reported if married.	
	Total.	Never married.	Total.	Married.													
				Age at first marriage.													
				12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21-25	26-30	31-35		Not re-ported.
Total....	206	61	143	1	3	15	16	25	16	21	11	11	8	2	2	12	2
Girls.....	88	39	49	1	.....	8	8	10	8	5	3	3	.....	.....	.....	3	.....
14.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15.....	6	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16.....	6	2	4	.....	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17.....	16	6	10	1	.....	2	.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
18.....	22	9	13	.....	.....	3	2	1	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
19.....	19	10	9	.....	.....	.....	4	1	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
20.....	18	6	12	.....	.....	.....	1	4	.....	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Women.....	118	22	94	.....	3	7	8	15	8	16	8	8	8	2	2	9	2
21-30.....	91	21	68	.....	3	2	7	10	7	13	8	6	6	.....	.....	2 6	2
31-40.....	20	1	19	.....	.....	3	1	3	.....	3	.....	2	1	2	2	3 2	.....
41-50.....	6	.....	6	.....	.....	1	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	5 1	.....
51 and over	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

¹ Four of these had lived with "common-law husbands" for 3 years or over.

² One was married at about 18 or 20; 1 at from 17 to 19.

³ One was married at 16 or 17.

⁴ One was 47 or over at commitment; exact age not known.

⁵ 22 or older at marriage.

The significance of the proportion of the girls and women who were married when young can be interpreted only in relation to the percentage married of those of the younger ages in the general population. A comparison of the percentage married of girls and women of specified ages in the United States and Kansas shows that the percentage for Kansas is slightly above that for the United States. On the basis of the figures for the United States and for Kansas, the

following percentages are computed ¹ as estimates of the percentage at each age in Kansas, married, widowed, or divorced.

Age.	Per cent.
15.....	1.3
16.....	3.9
17.....	9.0
18.....	17.5
19.....	26.8
20.....	37.9

Applying these percentages to the number of girls of specified age to find the per cent who would have been married if the normal percentages applicable in Kansas were true of this group, it is found that 18 girls would have been married. Among the girls under consideration, however, there were 49 married. The comparison of 49 with 18, or 56 per cent married, contrasted with 20 per cent in an average group of the same age composition, shows the extent to which early marriages occur in this group. Of the 116 women for whom facts of marriage were known, 73 were married before they had become 21 years of age.² In Kansas, in 1910, 38 per cent of the girls 20 years of age were estimated to have been married, widowed, or divorced. If this percentage applied to the women under consideration in this study only 44 would have been married prior to 21 years of age instead of 73. In other words, instead of 38 per cent, 63 per cent had married at 20 years of age or younger.

The same condition as to early marriage prevailed among the mothers of the girls included in the study. The age at marriage of the mothers of 24 white, 3 Negro, and 3 Indian girls was not reported; but of the remaining 57 girls, 48—36 white and 12 Negro—had mothers who had been married before they were 21. (One Negro mother had never married.) One Negro mother married as early as 12, and 1 as early as 13. The mothers of 3 white girls, the mother of 2 Negro girls, and the mother of 1 other Negro girl married at 14.

The marriage of which the girl of the study was an issue was in 4 instances a second marriage of the mother, and in 1 instance, a third. Of 34 other mothers who had an opportunity to remarry as a result of death or divorce, 25 remarried subsequent to the marriage of which the girl was an issue. One other mother remarried bigamously.

It would appear that those traits of personality and those unfortunate home conditions which led the girls into immorality led them also into early marriage. Of the 49 girls who had been married,

¹ U. S. Census, 1910, vol. 1, Population, pp. 235, 520, and 528. The percentage married, widowed, or divorced for all females 15 years of age and over in the United States in 1910 was 70. The percentage in Kansas for the same year was 73.1, a rate 4.4 per cent higher than that for the United States as a whole. Applying this difference to the percentages married, widowed, or divorced, as given in the 1910 Census, the computed per cents for Kansas were obtained.

² For 9 other women the age at first marriage was not reported.

information as to the age at which immorality first occurred, with respect to the age at marriage, was secured for only 32. Of these it was definitely known that 20 had been immoral prior to marriage and only 7 subsequent to marriage. In 5 cases the exact time at which immorality began was not known, but the first reported moral delinquency occurred in 1 case after marriage, and in the other 4 at about the same time as marriage. Of the 49 women for whom the same information was obtained, 27 were known to have been immoral prior to marriage and only 12 subsequent thereto. The first reported lapse from moral conduct in 6 cases where the exact age was not known occurred subsequent to marriage, and in 4 cases at the same age as marriage.

Some information was secured as to the characteristics of the husbands of 44—34 white, 8 Negro, and 2 Indian—of the 49 girls who had been married. The husbands of 14 girls—10 white, 3 Negro, and 1 Indian—were reported as having no detrimental mental or social characteristic so far as known. One husband was reported as being peculiar mentally. Twenty-nine husbands were of poor social character, one being also reported as of subnormal mentality. In the list of detrimental social characteristics noted were immorality, which occurred in 15 instances; alcoholism, in 3; a correctional institution record, in 3; a court record, in 1; desertion, in 10; cruelty, in 3; other delinquency, in 5; and otherwise poor character, in 5. In the cases of those girls who were first immoral after marriage, it is not clear that the character of the husband had any particular influence upon the girl.

MATERNITY.

Maternity on the part of moral delinquents is worthy of special consideration because it presents among others these two problems: that of fetal losses and infant deaths, and that of child care. Thirty-five, or about 40 per cent, of the 88 girls included in the study were known to be pregnant at admission or to have been so previously. The extent of the problem is further shown by the maternity records of the women, 82, or about 69 per cent, of whom were known to have been pregnant at admission or previously.

Nine girls—7 white and 2 Negro—who had not been previously pregnant were pregnant at the time of their admission to the Kansas State Industrial Farm, at least 8 of them illegitimately. Twelve girls, one of whom was suspected of pregnancy at commitment, were not known to have been other than legitimately pregnant. Nine girls, one being also suspected of pregnancy at commitment, had been illegitimately pregnant only. Two, each the mother of only 1 child, were illegitimately pregnant at marriage by men other than

those whom they married. One girl was illegitimately pregnant at marriage by the man whom she married; she had a subsequent legitimate pregnancy. One girl had a miscarriage prior to marriage; shortly after her marriage, which was forced, she gave birth to a child by the man whom she married. One girl gave birth to a child prior to marriage and subsequent thereto had two miscarriages.

The total number of pregnancies of the girls which came to an end prior to admission to the Kansas State Industrial Farm was 36. Eighteen of these were legitimate conceptions and 18 were out of wedlock. Nine, or one-fourth, of the pregnancies resulted in miscarriages, 4 in stillbirths, and 23 in live births. Of the illegitimate conceptions, 3 ended in miscarriages, 3 in stillbirths, and 12 in live births. Of these 12 live-born children, 3 died at less than 1 year of age; the whereabouts of 2 at the time of the mother's commitment was not reported; 1 had been boarded out, 3 had been adopted or placed out, and 3 were living with the girl and the latter's mother. The 18 legitimate pregnancies resulted in 6 miscarriages, 1 stillbirth, and 11 live births. Of the live-born children, 2 died under 1 year of age, and 1, at 2 years. The whereabouts of 2 others was unknown. Two were living with their paternal grandmothers, 1 with a maternal great-grandfather, and 3 with their mothers and grandmothers.

It is worthy of consideration that of a total of 36 pregnancies only 23 resulted in live births, and that of the 23 live-born children only 6 were kept with their mothers until the time when the mothers were committed. Irrespective of the question as to whether any of the girls who were mothers were fit persons to care for their children, it is a matter of serious concern that the children should be deprived of normal care and upbringing. Although these figures relate only to a small group of children of moral delinquents, they are indicative of the gravity of the problems of fetal losses and infant deaths and of child care among them.

The conditions found among the children of the girls were repeated among the children of the women. The reported pregnancies of the women which came to an end prior to admission to the Kansas State Industrial Farm resulted in 45 miscarriages (1 a miscarriage of twins), 15 stillbirths, and 163 live-born children. The results of 2 other pregnancies, both illegitimate, were not reported. These figures are more or less incomplete. Ten of the 45 miscarriages, 4 of the 15 stillbirths, and 25 of the live births reported were known to have been conceived out of wedlock. Forty-nine of the live-born children had died prior to their mother's commitment to the Kansas State Industrial Farm; 18 were under 2 years of age at death, at least 12 of them being under 1 year, 4 were over 2 years of age, and for 27 the age at death was not reported. The following tabular

statement gives the whereabouts of the 114 live-born children not known to be dead at the time of the mother's commitment:

Living with mother at time of her arrest or just prior thereto.....	1 19
Married and away from mother.....	6
Living with relatives.....	2 30
In foster home.....	3 2
In private home.....	1
Removed from mother by State, in private home.....	4
Adopted, whereabouts unknown.....	1
In almshouse.....	1
In convent.....	1
In orphans' home.....	4
In industrial school.....	2 3
Committed to Kansas State Industrial Farm shortly before mother.....	4 1
Known to be living away from mother, otherwise not specified.....	7
Whereabouts unknown to mother.....	2
Living, otherwise not reported.....	5 12
Not reported.....	20

Summary.

The social study dealt with a selected group representing a type of delinquent girls dangerous to the community because of immorality. The study included 88 girls under 21 years of age, having histories of immorality, who were inmates of the Kansas State Industrial Farm for Women and who had been given physical and mental examinations by the United States Public Health Service. One hundred and eighteen morally delinquent women 21 years of age or over who were likewise inmates of the industrial farm and who also had been examined by the Public Health Service afforded data which have been used for certain comparative purposes.

Fifty-six of the 88 girls and 72 of the 118 women studied were committed from the counties in which military camps were located. Many of them, however, had long been known to be immoral.

Fourteen per cent of the girls and women studied were under 18 years of age at the time of commitment; 13, or 6 per cent, being 16 years of age or under; and 29 per cent, from 18 to 20, inclusive.

Sixty-two per cent of the girls and 57 per cent of the women whose usual place of residence was reported lived in Kansas. Thirty-three per cent of the girls and 37 per cent of the women came from adjoining States. Sixty-eight per cent of all the girls and 66 per cent of all the women were known to have spent more than 6 months in Kansas during their lives.

¹ Including one who had previously been in an industrial school and who was committed with her mother to the Kansas State Industrial Farm.

² Including one who had previously been in an orphans' home.

³ Including two who had previously been in an orphans' home.

⁴ This girl had been living with her mother prior to commitment.

⁵ Including one child who had previously been in an orphans' home; two who had been wards of the court and had been taken from their mother at least once and possibly twice; one who had at one time been in an industrial school; one known to be living with relatives subsequent to the mother's commitment; and one known to be living with a friend of the mother subsequent to the latter's commitment.

Forty-seven of the 66 girls and 81 of the 99 women who had homes and for whom the type of locality in which the usual home was made was reported, lived in cities of over 5,000 inhabitants. It is, however, very probable that when the rural districts and towns begin to give more attention to the problem of moral delinquency, the cities will not continue to appear to have such a preponderance of the moral delinquents.

Only 39 of the girls were of normal mentality. Twenty were feeble-minded, 1 feeble-minded and epileptic, 2 epileptic, 3 indefinitely epileptic, 21 constitutionally psychopathic inferiors, and 2 had an unclassified mental disorder.

From the social characteristics reported it is evident that the moral delinquency of the girls was but one expression of personalities which found outlets in other forms of antisocial conduct as well. Only 18 of the 88 girls were, aside from being immoral, otherwise of good character so far as known.

At the time of arrest only 16 of the 88 girls were known to be living in their parental homes, 4 were in their step-parental homes, and 1 was in a home of her own. At least 60 were living absolutely independently of any home ties. Less than half the girls usually lived in their parental homes. Many of them had frequently shifted from one home to another. Only 41 girls had parental homes to which they might return, and of these only 24 had both parents living together in the home. In but 13 of the 24 instances was the mother, so far as known, not assisting in the support of the family, and of these 13 there were only 6 in which, so far as known, there was no detrimental mental or social characteristic attributable to one or both of the parents. The evidence would seem to show that almost invariably morally delinquent girls are of abnormal mentality or come from homes where the parents or the homes are not normal.

The homes of 23 of the 52 girls for whom the information was secured maintained a low or inadequate standard of living. Twenty-six girls came from families known to have been the recipients of aid from public or private sources or both. Of these girls, only 6 were of normal mentality.

The detrimental social characteristics of their parents make clear the fact that the great majority of the girls included in this study have been handicapped by lack of proper home training and discipline. Twenty-four girls had parents one or both of whom were known to have been the parents of children born out of wedlock or to have other histories of immorality. Only 22 girls of the 69 for whom the information was secured had fraternities in which no detrimental mental or social characteristic was present, so far as known. Forty-one of the 88 girls had one or both parents or other members

of their immediate families or other relatives who were parents of children born out of wedlock or had other histories of immorality.

All but one girl had been gainfully employed, slightly less than one-third had begun gainful work before reaching 14 years of age, and five-eighths before reaching 16 years. Over half the girls for whom the fact was reported had been employed for a period before they became immoral.

Nearly one-third of the girls, and slightly more than one-third of those 16 to 20 years of age, inclusive, whose occupations were reported, were predominantly employed as waitresses; whereas girls in this age group who were employed as waitresses formed but 3.1 per cent of the total number of girls of the same age employed in Kansas in 1910. The majority of the girls shifted jobs, seldom remaining long in any one job. At least 53 of the 88 girls had no legitimate occupation at the time of arrest.

Twenty-five of the girls were known to have had previous court records; one of them had been brought into court as a dependent child, the others because of delinquency. Six of the girls had been in a correctional institution prior to their commitment to Lansing.

Fifty-six per cent of the girls had been formally married, but in the majority of the cases the marriage had been dissolved prior to commitment. Similarly, more than three-fifths of the women had married before they were 21. The same condition as to early marriage prevailed among the mothers of the girls; over one-half of all, or almost six-sevenths of those for whom the fact was reported, had been married before they were 21.

Forty per cent of the girls and 69 per cent of the women were pregnant at the time of admission or had been so previously. Less than two-thirds of the pregnancies of the girls and only about five-sevenths of the pregnancies of the women resulted in live births. Many of the live-born died at an early age. Comparatively few of the children who survived were being cared for by their mothers at the time of commitment.

(The concluding articles of these studies, Parts IV and V, Some Constitutional Factors in Prostitution, and Conclusions and Recommendations, will appear in the next issue of Public Health Reports.)

DELAY IN SHIPMENT OF MATERIALS USED IN THE PURIFICATION OF WATER SUPPLIES.

Difficulties in transportation have prevented prompt shipment of chlorine, hypochlorite, bauxite, alum, soda ash, copperas, lime, and other materials used in water purification. This has resulted in a very serious menace to life and health, and some epidemics are reported to have been occasioned thereby.